United Nations S/2001/1252

Security Council

Distr.: General
28 December 2001
English
Original: French

Letter dated 21 December 2001 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has received the attached report from Ireland, submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001) (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Jeremy **Greenstock**
Chairman
Counter-Terrorism Committee

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Annex

[Original: English]

Letter dated 21 December 2001 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

Sir,

On the instructions of my Government, I have the honour to enclose a report from Ireland to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and the enclosed report circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Gerard **Corr**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Enclosure

Report to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001)

Ireland

Ireland is fully committed to implementation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001).

Ireland is giving effect to resolution 1373 (2001) through action at both national and European Union levels, as well as through participation in the Financial Action Task Force of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development and other international bodies.

Reference is made in the course of the present report to various aspects of Ireland's domestic legal framework as it affects the fight against terrorism. Irish law has not defined terrorism, which has been addressed through the criminal law, in particular the *Offences against the State Acts 1939-1998*. Reference is also made below to aspects of general criminal law which have application to terrorist crime, as well as to legislation giving effect to international conventions to which Ireland is party.

Preparations are well advanced to give effect in domestic law to those conventions directed against terrorism to which Ireland is not yet party, including the *International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (1999)*. It is also the intention, following the political agreement reached in the European Union in December 2001, to give effect to the "Framework Decision on Combating Terrorism", which makes provision, inter alia, for a common definition of terrorist acts and certain minimum criminal sanctions. In addition to addressing the specific requirements arising from the Framework Decision, the legislation will also be directed to making any further changes to Irish law necessary to deal with international terrorism.

The present report is set out according to the guidance circulated by the Chairman of the Counter-Terrorism Committee.

Operative paragraph 1

Subparagraph (a) What measures if any have been taken to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorist acts in addition to those listed in your responses to questions 1(b) to (d)?

Ireland has participated fully in the work of the Financial Action Task Force in its efforts to combat money-laundering, e.g. at the Extraordinary Plenary meeting of the Task Force in Washington on 29 and 30 October 2001, and has fully supported the extension of its mandate to include the financing of terrorism. Work is now being taken forward on the implementation of the eight special recommendations on terrorist financing through action at the national and European Union levels as appropriate.

Ireland is also supporting the work of the international financial institutions in factoring into their work both the fight against money-laundering and against the financing of terrorism insofar as this is appropriate.

Subparagraph (b) What are the offences and penalties in your country with respect to the activities listed in this subparagraph?

Regulations made under the *Financial Transfers Act 1992* and the *European Communities Act 1972* make it an offence not to comply with EC Regulation 467/2001 and subsequent amending Regulations, which provide for the freezing of all funds and other financial resources of the Taliban and related entities in accordance with the decisions of the United Nations Sanctions Committee on Afghanistan. The penalties are: a maximum of 10 years imprisonment and/or fine of IR£10 million in the case of an offence under the 1992 Act regulations, and 1 year and/or fine of IR£2,363 under the 1972 Act regulations.

The *Offences Against the State Acts 1939-1998* make provision in relation to actions and conduct calculated to undermine public order and the authority of the State and to regulate and control in the public interest the formation of associations. The Irish Republican Army (IRA) and the Irish National Liberation Army (INLA) have been declared unlawful organizations in accordance with, and for the purposes of, the provisions of those Acts. The *Criminal Law Act 1976* makes it an offence for a person to incite or invite another person to support or assist the activities of such organizations.

Ireland signed the *International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (1999)* on 15 October 2001. Legislation to give effect to the Convention is in preparation. It is proposed that that legislation will make the financing of terrorism an offence in keeping with the terms of the Convention and provide for severe penalties for those who commit such offences. It is intended to enact the legislation with a view to ratification of the Convention early in 2002.

Subparagraph (c) What legislation and procedures exist for freezing accounts and assets at banks and financial institutions? It would be helpful if States supplied examples of any relevant action taken.

EC Regulation 467/2001 adopted by the European Council of Ministers on 6 March 2001 provides for the freezing of all funds and other financial resources of the Taliban and related entities in accordance with the decisions of the relevant United Nations Sanctions Committee. The Regulation, which has been amended on a number of occasions between March and November 2001, has application, inter alia, to persons and entities linked to Osama bin Laden and Al Qaida network. The Regulation has direct effect in Ireland and therefore the force of law. The Irish Central Bank is the supervising authority for the purposes of the Regulation and has brought its provisions to the attention of financial institutions. Regulations made under the *Financial Transfers Act 1992* and the *European Communities Act 1972* make non-compliance with the requirements of the Regulation an offence and impose penalties as indicated above. There have been a number of notifications to the European Union Commission in accordance with the terms of the Regulation.

A Regulation and Common Position on specific restrictive measures directed to combating terrorism agreed by the Council of the European Union on 10 December 2001 are intended to give effect to the wider scope of the measures called

for by Security Council resolution 1373 (2001). The Regulation provides for the freezing and withholding of funds, other financial assets and economic resources of natural or legal persons, groups or entities specified in the regulation itself. It will have direct effect in Ireland.

There are dedicated provisions in the *Offences Against the State Acts 1939-1998* directed to the property and funds of organizations which have been declared unlawful organizations for the purposes of those Acts. Section 22 of the *Offences Against the State Act 1939* provides a general power of forfeiture of property of an unlawful organization as a consequence of the making of a suppression order in relation to that organization. The *Offences Against the State (Amendment) Act 1985* makes provision, which can be brought into operation from time to time by Government order, under which the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform may authorize the restraint of funds believed to be destined for the use of an unlawful organization.

Other provisions of the criminal law relating to the proceeds of crime also have application to terrorist financing: the *Criminal Justice Act 1994*, the *Proceeds of Crime Act 1996* and the *Criminal Assets Bureau Act 1996*. These permit the confiscation of terrorist finances where they can be shown to be the proceeds of crime either directly or indirectly.

The *Criminal Justice Act 1994* provides for the seizure and confiscation of the proceeds of drug trafficking and other serious offences by making of restraint and confiscation orders for this purpose. A confiscation order may be made in circumstances where a person has been convicted on indictment of an offence to which the Act applies. Restraint orders may be made where proceedings against a person are contemplated or are under way for the purpose of ensuring that property is available for the enforcement of subsequent confiscation orders. Provision is also made for forfeiture orders in respect of property used for the purpose of committing or facilitating the commission, or intended commission, of an offence. This provision was amended by the *Offences Against the State (Amendment) Act 1998* to require a forfeiture order to be made in respect of such property in any case in which the person was convicted of an offence related to the use of firearms or explosives unless the making of the order would give rise to a serious risk of injustice. The Act also creates an offence of money-laundering, and imposes obligations on banks and other financial bodies to take certain measures to prevent and assist in the detection of money-laundering. The Act provides for a procedure for the enforcement, by means of orders under Irish law, of orders made by the courts of other countries for the confiscation of property acquired by or as a result of drug-trafficking offences or conduct corresponding to an offence for which a confiscation order could otherwise be made under the Act.

The 1994 Act gives effect in Irish law to the *Convention of the Council of Europe on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime (1990)*, the 1991 European Economic Community "Council Directive on the prevention of the use of the financial system for the purpose of money-laundering", and the relevant provisions of the *United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (1988)*. The 1994 Act has been amended by the *Criminal Justice (Theft and Fraud Offences) Act 2001* to enable Financial Action Task Force measures related to the systematic reporting of certain transactions having a connection with non-cooperating countries and territories to be

given effect. Other Task Force countermeasures are already covered by the provisions of the 1994 Act. The provisions of the Act will also be extended shortly — by way of regulation — to cover non-financial activities and professions, in accordance with a second European Union Directive on money-laundering adopted in November 2001. The 1994 Act already complies with the other requirements of the directive.

The *Proceeds of Crime Act 1996* enables the High Court to freeze and ultimately dispose of property which the Court is satisfied, on the balance of probabilities, is the proceeds of crime. Provision is made to this end for interim orders, interlocutory orders, and disposal orders. Orders may be sought in respect of any property which constitutes, directly or indirectly, the proceeds of crime where the value of the property is not less than £10,000. What distinguishes this Act from the 1994 Act is that an application to the Court may be made in respect of property irrespective of whether the person holding the property has been convicted of an offence.

The *Criminal Assets Bureau Act 1996* provided for the establishment of the Criminal Assets Bureau which brings together in one agency the Garda Síochána (Irish police), tax and social welfare officials. The objectives of the Bureau are the identification of criminal assets or suspected criminal assets wherever situated, the taking of appropriate steps under the law to deprive the holders of such assets of their use or benefit, and undertaking preparatory work in relation to any appropriate proceedings.

Subparagraph (d) What measures exist to prohibit the activities listed in this subparagraph?

See (c) above.

It is also proposed that the legislation which will give effect to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism will make the provision of funds etc. in the circumstances contemplated by subparagraph (d) an offence to the extent that it is not covered by existing legislation referred to above.

Operative paragraph 2

Subparagraph (a) What legislation or other measures are in place to give effect to this subparagraph? In particular, what offences in your country prohibit (i) recruitment to terrorist groups and (ii) the supply of weapons to terrorists? What other measures help prevent such activities?

Provisions of the criminal law generally as well as those specific elements directed to offences against the State have application to paragraph 2 (a).

The *Offences Against the State Acts 1939-1998* make it an offence to be a member of an unlawful organization. Those Acts also make special provision in relation to evidentiary matters connected with the question of membership of such organizations. The *Criminal Law Act 1976* makes it an offence to recruit another person for an unlawful organization or to incite or invite another person to join an unlawful organization or to take part in or support or assist its activities. Other relevant offences include the offence of directing an unlawful organization and

training persons in the making or use of firearms or explosives for which provision was made in the *Offences Against the State (Amendment) Act 1998*.

Ireland will be legislating in 2002 to give effect to the European Union Framework Decision on Combating Terrorism. That legislation will make provision, in accordance with the terms of the Framework Decision, for such offences as knowingly participating in the activities of a terrorist group and directing such a group. It is also the intention to make provision in that legislation for any additional necessary measures directed to the activities of non-indigenous terrorist groups, including measures directed to deterring recruitment to such terrorist groups.

The possession and use of firearms and ammunition are governed by the *Firearms Acts 1925-2000*. In accordance with the legislation, it is not lawful for any person to have in his or her possession, use or carry any firearm or ammunition unless such possession, use or carriage is authorized by a firearm certificate granted under the provisions of the Acts. The current licensing policy is restrictive. There is a complete prohibition on the possession of pistols, air-pistols, revolvers, handguns and stun-guns. The licensing authorities must be satisfied that any person applying for a licence to hold a firearm does not represent a danger to the public safety or to the peace. The manufacture, importation, exportation, transport, storage and sale of explosives is likewise strictly controlled by legislation and is subject to police security requirements.

Subparagraph (b) What other steps are being taken to prevent the commission of terrorist acts, and in particular, what early warning mechanisms exist to allow exchange of information with other States?

The Garda Síochána have lead responsibility in relation to countering terrorist activity and as such are responsible for maintaining liaison with other police forces and agencies. Dedicated channels exist for this purpose which facilitate the exchange of information bilaterally or multilaterally as appropriate.

The Garda Síochána also participate in a variety of international bodies and forums including, in particular, Interpol, the European Police Office (Europol) and other forums established in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty on European Union.

Subparagraph (c) What legislation or procedures exist for denying safe haven to terrorists, such as laws for excluding or expelling the types of individuals referred to in this subparagraph? It would be helpful if States supplied examples of any relevant action taken.

Ireland's immigration law allows non-nationals to be refused leave to land in the State where his/her entry into or presence in the State would pose a threat to national security or would be contrary to public policy, the exclusion (by means of an exclusion order) of any non-national from the State if the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform considers it necessary in the interests of national security or public policy, and for the deportation (by means of a deportation order made by the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform) of non-nationals from the State in a number of specified circumstances including circumstances where the deportation would, in the opinion of the Minister, be conducive to the common good.

Regarding persons seeking asylum, please see paragraph 3 (f) below.

Subparagraph (d) What legislation or procedures exist to prevent terrorists acting from your territory against other States or citizens? It would be helpful if States supplied examples of any relevant action taken.

Irish criminal law provides for extraterritorial jurisdiction in certain circumstances in rélation to a range of offences which may be committed in the course of terrorist actions. These include offences covered by United Nations conventions directed against terrorism to which Ireland is a party and offences covered by the *European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism*.

Ireland is a party to the *European Convention on Extradition* and has bilateral extradition arrangements with certain other countries. Orders have also been made under extradition legislation for the purposes of those United Nations conventions directed against terrorism to which Ireland is a party, thus enabling extradition to take place with other States parties in respect of the offences concerned. Ireland's extradition legislation also permits extradition to any country where the Government is satisfied that reciprocal facilities will be afforded by that country. Irish extradition law excludes from the scope of the political offence exception, for the purposes of extradition between Convention States, offences covered by the *European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism* both generally and by reference to a scheduled list of offences.

Subparagraph (e) What steps have been taken to establish terrorist acts as serious criminal offences and to ensure that the punishment reflects the seriousness of such terrorist acts? Please supply examples of any convictions obtained and the sentence given.

Ireland has given effect to the following United Nations conventions directed against terrorism: the *Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (1963)*, the *Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (1970)*, the *Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (1971)*, the *Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (1980)*, the *Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation (1988)*.

An overview of the penalties provided under the relevant legislation for this purpose is as follows:

(a) *Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft* and *Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft*: The criminal acts referred to in these Conventions are established as offences by section 11 of the *Air Navigation and Transport Act 1973* and punishable by a maximum sentence of imprisonment for life;

(b) *Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation*: The criminal acts referred to in the Convention are established as offences by section 3 of the *Air Navigation and Transport Act 1975* and punishable by a maximum sentence of imprisonment for life;

(c) *Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material*: The criminal acts referred to in the Convention are established as offences by section 38 of the

Radiological Protection Act 1991 and punishable by a maximum sentence of imprisonment for life;

(d) *Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Aviation, complementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Aircraft*: The criminal acts referred to in the Convention are established as offences by section 3 of the *Air Navigation and Transport Act 1975* and section 51 of the *Air Navigation and Transport (Amendment) Act 1998* and punishable by a maximum sentence of imprisonment for life.

Dedicated offences under the *Offences Against the State Acts 1939-1998* also attract severe maximum penalties: membership of an unlawful organization (7 years); recruiting etc. for an unlawful organization (10 years); directing an unlawful organization (life imprisonment); training persons in the making or use of firearms etc. (10 years). The maximum penalties which apply to offences commonly associated with terrorist actions, including explosives and firearms offences, have also been pitched at the higher end of the scale for deterrence purposes.

Legislation to enable effect to be given to the remaining United Nations conventions in this field is in the course of preparation. It is intended in the coming months to introduce the necessary legislative measures for the purposes of giving effect to the *International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism*, the *International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings*, the *Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents*, the *Convention against the Taking of Hostages*, the *Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation* and the *Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf*.

More generally, the legislation being prepared for the purpose of giving effect to the European Union "Framework Decision on Combating Terrorism" will also take account of its provisions in relation to sanctions to be applied to terrorist acts and terrorist linked or related offences.

Subparagraph (f) What procedures and mechanisms are in place to assist other States? Please provide any available details of how these have been applied in practice.

Ireland is a party to a number of international conventions which provide mechanisms under which assistance may be provided to other States for the purposes of judicial proceedings and/or the investigation or prosecution of offences. The conventions concerned are: the *Convention of the Council of Europe on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (1959)* and its additional Protocol (1978); the *United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (1988)*; and the *Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime (1990)*.

Further legislation is scheduled to be enacted in 2002 to give effect to additional international instruments in the mutual assistance area emanating, in particular, from the European Union and the Council of Europe. This will serve to enhance further the range of assistance which Ireland may provide to other States.

A Central Authority has been established at the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform to coordinate the processing of mutual assistance requests. The Central Authority has published a guide to assist authorities abroad in making requests to Ireland for legal assistance for the purposes of criminal investigations or criminal proceedings.

Ireland's capacity to give mutual assistance is not limited to countries which are parties to the above conventions. Any requests falling outside the conventions are considered on an individual basis.

Subparagraph (g) How do border controls in your country prevent the movement of terrorists? How do your procedures for the issuance of identity papers and travel documents support this? What measures exist to prevent their forgery etc.?

Ireland has in place border controls on arrivals from all countries. There is, accordingly, an immigration presence at all ports and airports within the State which are approved for passenger traffic. A common travel area exists between Ireland and the United Kingdom for the benefit of Irish and United Kingdom citizens. Immigration officers are members of the Garda Síochána and have all of the resources of the force available to them in the exercise of their functions.

More generally, the Garda National Immigration Bureau was established by the Government in May 2000. Its core functions include the effective coordination of operational strategies and resources at points of entry into the State, the development of a comprehensive intelligence base on illegal immigration and trafficking, the strengthening of international liaison arrangements on relevant immigration issues. Within the framework of the European Union, Ireland is an active participant in dedicated mechanisms which facilitate closer operational cooperation between Member States in relation to illegal immigration. In addition, regular bilateral meetings take place between the Irish immigration authorities and immigration authorities in other States on the subject of illegal immigration to Ireland.

Ireland does not operate a national identity card system. Certain categories of non-nationals are, however, issued with registration documents in accordance with statutory requirements.

New arrangements are being put in place for the purposes of non-nationals who are required to register with the Garda Síochána where their stay exceeds three months. The existing registration document is to be replaced by a new high security electronically generated card incorporating a number of integrated security features, making it extremely difficult for criminals to abuse them through counterfeit or forgery.

Asylum seekers are issued with a temporary residence certificate in electronic card format. While this certificate is not an identity document, it contains many security features including photograph, hologram and other details etched into the card. The card itself is laminated.

Operative paragraph 3

Subparagraph (a) What steps have been taken to intensify and accelerate the exchange of operational information in the areas indicated in this subparagraph?

The Garda Síochána have in place well-developed procedures for the exchange of information with other police forces and for the provision of mutual assistance.

These procedures have been developed on the basis of the experience gained by the Garda in their fight against terrorism over a number of decades. The Garda are continuing to develop these procedures in the light of the changed circumstances since 11 September and to cooperate more closely with other police forces.

Ireland is a member of Interpol and Europol. The Garda Síochána are participating actively in initiatives undertaken in the aftermath of the events of 11 September directed specifically to the fight against terrorism within the framework of both Europol and Interpol.

Subparagraph (b) What steps have been taken to exchange information and cooperate in the areas indicated in this subparagraph?

Please see 2 (b) above.

Within the European Union framework, Ireland will be playing an active part in the European Judicial Cooperation Unit (Eurojust) which the European Union Justice and Home Affairs Council decided in December 2001 to make fully operational. Eurojust will be composed of national prosecutors, magistrates and police officers of equivalent competence from the member States of the European Union and will have the objective of promoting and improving the coordination and cooperation between the competent authorities of member States in criminal investigations in serious crime cases.

Subparagraph (c) What steps have been taken to cooperate in the areas indicated in this subparagraph?

As indicated above, Ireland is a member of Europol and of Interpol and is fully committed to initiatives being undertaken within those frameworks directed to combating terrorism, including through Garda Síochána participation in the unit of anti-terrorist specialists established within Europol following the events of 11 September. The Garda Síochána also cooperate with the law enforcement agencies of other countries on a bilateral basis for the purposes of preventing and suppressing terrorist attacks.

Subparagraph (d) What are your Government's intentions regarding signing and/or ratifying the conventions and protocols referred to in this subparagraph?

Ireland has ratified the *European Convention for the Suppression of Terrorism*.

Ireland has ratified the following United Nations conventions relating to terrorism: the *Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (1963)*; the *Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (1970)*; the *Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation (1971)*; the *Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (1980)*; and the *Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (1988)*.

Arrangements are being made to ratify, early in 2002, the *Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection (1991)*.

Legislation, to be introduced in early 2002, will enable Ireland to become party to all other outstanding United Nations conventions relating to terrorism, viz. the *International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (1999)*, the *International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings (1997)*, the

Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents (1973), the *Convention against the Taking of Hostages (1979)*, the *Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (1988)* and the *Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf (1988)*.

Subparagraph (e) Provide any relevant information on the implementation of the conventions, protocols and resolutions referred to in this subparagraph.

The conventions and protocols which Ireland has ratified have been implemented in Irish law as required. See paragraph 2 (e) above for details of penalties provided.

Subparagraph (f) What legislation, procedures and mechanisms are in place for ensuring asylum seekers have not been involved in terrorist activity before granting refugee status? Please supply examples of any relevant cases.

Applicants for asylum, who otherwise qualify for refugee status, may be excluded from such status on the grounds set out in Article 1F of the *Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (1951)*. Article 1F has been incorporated into Irish refugee legislation. That legislation also provides that, in the interest of national security or public policy (ordre public), a person to whom refugee status has been granted may be required to leave the State and be detained pending such removal. Irish refugee legislation also permits the detention of any applicant for refugee status who, inter alia, poses a threat to national security or public order in the State, has committed a serious non-political crime outside the State, has not made reasonable efforts to establish his or her identity, or who has, without reasonable cause, destroyed his or her identity or travel documents or is in possession of forged identity documents.

Ongoing and appropriate liaison is maintained between the competent authorities and the Garda Síochána for the purposes of the application of refugee legislation, including countering the threat posed by terrorism.

Subparagraph (g) What procedures are in place to prevent the abuse of refugee status by terrorists? Please provide details of legislative and/or administrative procedures which prevent claims of political motivation being recognized as grounds for refusing requests for the extradition of alleged terrorists. Please supply examples of any relevant cases.

Please see 3 (f) above. In addition, Ireland's refugee legislation provides that refugee status may be revoked in respect of persons whose presence in the State poses a threat to national security or public policy (ordre public), or in respect of persons granted refugee status on the basis of information furnished which was false or misleading in a material particular.

These arrangements are kept under review on an ongoing basis.

Ireland is also a party to the *European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism*. Irish extradition law accordingly excludes from the scope of the political offence exception, for the purposes of extradition between Convention States, offences covered by the Convention both generally and by reference to a scheduled list of offences.